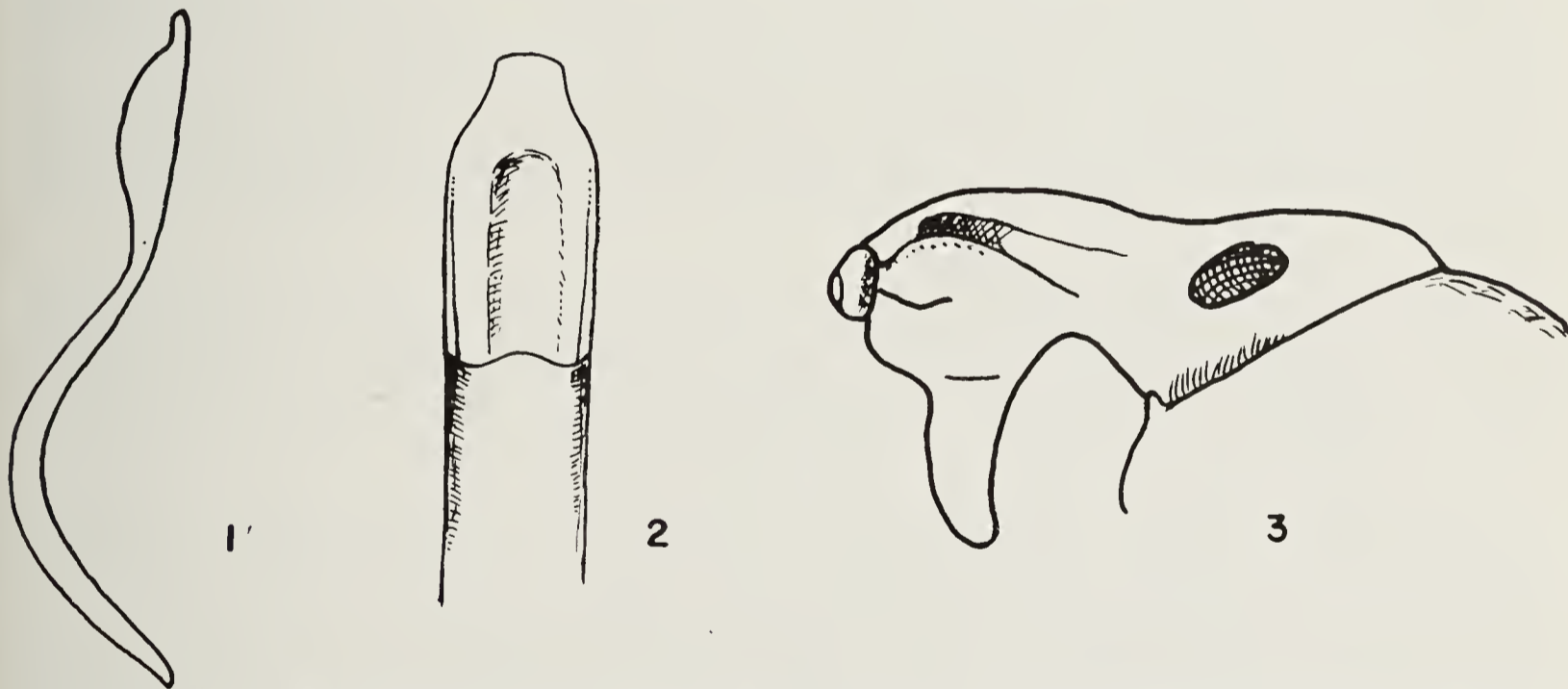


THE OTHER SEX OF THREE SPECIES OF HYPHANTUS
KNOWN FROM ONE SEX ONLY, AND VARIOUS NOTES
(COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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The male of *Hyphantus incongruus*, an otiorhynchid weevil known from two females from Campos do Jordao, Sao Paulo, Brazil, has now been examined by me in the collection of Guillermo Kuschel, Division of Scientific and Industrial Research, Nelson, New Zealand. It is from Repreza Rio Grande, Sn. [=Sao] Bernardo, Sao Paulo, collected by B. Pohl in January, 1952, and differs notably from the females already described (Vaurie, 1963, p. 267) by having a subrostral tooth (the tip broken off, however), instead of a large tumidity, and the declivity of the elytra not furnished with two rows of four or five projecting tubercles at the suture. It differs further by being 7 mm. long instead of 9 mm., by having at the base of the beak dorsally two short lateral carinae as well as the short median carina, at the apex no trace of a V-shaped furrow, the elytra less acuminate apically, their humeri not at all prominent, the hairs among the tubercles evidently worn off. In my key to the species (*loc. cit.*, p. 256), the male would key out properly in couplet 31 if the words "of female" were added to "elytral declivity with slight tumidity on suture," and the words "male with subrostral tooth" were added also. This is the only species of the genus that lacks the tiny inner spine of the front femur as well as the V-shaped plaque on the dorsal apex of the beak. The aedeagus (fig. 1) is as sinuous in profile as that of *H. serpentis* Vaurie; in dorsal view the apex (fig. 2) is nearly like that of *carinatus* Vaurie (*loc. cit.*, p. 297, fig. 74), but without any carina.



FIGURES 1-2—*Hyphantus incongruus* Vaurie, aedeagus. 1—In profile. 2—Dorsal view of extreme apex.

FIGURE 3—Subrostral tooth of many males of *Hyphantus*.

Hyphantus chryseus Vaurie was described from the elytra and aedeagus of the type (state of Sao Paulo) and from a female paratype (Rio de Janeiro). An entire male has now been examined in the collection of Dr. Kuschel, also three additional females, all from Santa Mariana, Paraná, Brazil, collected by S. H. Nick, "1/15-12.49." The male has a large subrostral tooth as have the majority of males of the same species group (*maculifer* group), and the elytra are scarcely,

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if at all, wider than the pronotum. The aedeagus resembles that of the type specimen. The key to the species needs no change for this species.

Hyphantus hypercalus Vaurie was known from two males from Brazil with no specific locality. In the collection of Dr. Kuschel are a male and female from Rio de Janeiro, Muri, collected by Wittmer on December 26, 1949. The female differs from the male only by having the elytra broader and the beak smooth below, without any tooth. No change in the key is needed for this species.

TAXONOMY, DISTRIBUTION, ECOLOGY

Hyphantus longicauda Vaurie. A startling reaffirmation is here recorded of the synonymy of *H. lanceolatus* Vaurie, described from three males, with *longicauda*, described from a female, by the examination of more than one hundred specimens of both sexes, some "in copula" from Sao Salvador, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. These specimens were sent me recently by Padre P. Buck, Museu Anchieta, Rio Grande do Sul, who collected them in September, 1965.

Hyphantus maculifer Desbrochers des Loges. No locality other than "Brazil" was given for this species, known from the unique male type. Two additional males in the collection of Dr. Kuschel do not add much to the exact distribution. One specimen has only the word "Boas" and a label "Collect. Plason"; the other is from Caraça, collected in 1884 by Germain, but there are three settlements of that name in eastern Brazil, in Paraiba, Baia, and Minas Gerais. These specimens have narrower elytra than those of the type, but the distinctive aedeagus with its sinuous sides is the same.

Hyphantus minutus Vaurie. Three of 12 specimens from Estação de Caldas, Minas Gerais, October, 1952, give one of the few ecological notes known for this genus of 36 species. The labels say "roendo brotas de Videia [=Videira?]" chewing buds of grapevine. These specimens are in the collection of the Serviço de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal at Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, kindly sent me by Aristoteles Araujo e Silva.

Hyphantus montanus Vaurie. This species, known previously from many specimens from Serra Caraça, Minas Gerais, and nowhere else, may now be recorded from the city of Sao Paulo, as shown by a dissected male collected by Pohl in October, 1946, in the collection of Dr. Kuschel.

Hyphantus sulcifrons Boheman and *H. simulans* Vaurie. At the time of my revision (1963, p. 295) I had seen females of these two species from the same locality, but not males. In the collection of Dr. Kuschel there is a pair of *simulans* and a male of *sulcifrons* from Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, collected July 20, 1954, by Plaumann, and a male of each species from Serro Azul, Rio Grande do Sul. Twelve of the 19 males of *simulans* lack the characteristic spine within the hind tibia, a fact noted also in many previous specimens examined.

LITERATURE CITED

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